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On the SUPPOSED EXTINCTION of the TURKS and INCREASE of the CHRISTIANS in TURKEY. By HYDE CLARKE, F.S.S., of Smyrna, Fellow of the German Oriental Society, of the Academy of Northern Antiquaries, &c., &c.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 18th April, 1865.]

DURING my stay in Turkey, my attention has naturally been drawn to the alleged extinction of the Turks, and I have followed this subject up as my opportunities have allowed. I have been many times desirous of bringing it before the Statistical Society as an interesting problem deserving of examination; but I have, during my former attendance on the meetings, so frequently heard figures described as the chief end of statistics, that I have feared to engage in a matter which, from the nature of circumstances, does not yet admit of being so tested to any great extent.

I was, however, during my late visit to London, encouraged and invited to lay the matter before the Society, and it is to be hoped it will not be found unsuitable for an association before which alone the problems of political science can be brought for the purpose of being tested.

This subject too, if scant of figures, is pregnant with facts, and the paper and the subsequent discussion may be the means, by establishing facts and expelling errors, of putting it on a sounder basis, and of inviting the labours of other students, who may arrive at definite results.

I have myself eagerly sought for statistics, but notwithstanding the fragmentary labours of Ahmed Vefik Effendi and Subhi Bey, statistics can hardly be said to exist in Turkey, among either Turks or Europeans; and one great difficulty is, that the spirit of association for scientific labour, is there deadened by the bitter sectarian hostility of too many classes of the community.

It is one of the difficulties of investigating anything in connection with Turkey, that such prejudices are allowed full scope, and more particularly against the Turks, so that to say one word in their favour, is to be branded by the sections in contact with Europeans as a philo-Turk, and thenceforth to stand excommunicated. The European, from the moment of his landing, comes in contact with some class so bitterly prejudiced, either the Levantine half-caste, or the Greek. From them he receives his first and lasting impressions, and he may spend his life in the country without coming

in contact with the Turks, of whose language and institutions he remains ignorant. It may well be seen that such a person has no sympathies which will enable him to profit by intercourse with the Turks, to acquire real information from them, or to appreciate any statement made by or regarding them. The political ignorance of their own national institutions, of men who left their homes at 18 or 20, and who have spent their lives under alien auspices, tends to diminish the value of their observations, as they cannot apply comparative knowledge. Thus, things and institutions, common in Europe, are daily marked out for censure against the Turks, and represented as in opposition to European standards.

This state of affairs imposes great difficulties on scientific inquirers, as they cannot accumulate the requisite mass of facts, nor obtain adequate co-operation. Any amount of tales of atrocity and oppression may be obtained, certified, if need be, by consular reports, but the necessary information cannot be procured. Public opinion, among the Levantines and Greeks is in full agreement, but its articles of faith are not always consistent. Thus all are agreed that the Turks are rapidly becoming extinct, that infanticide is universal, but that polygamy is kept up to obtain progeny: again, that the Christians are being murdered and robbed wholesale by the Turks, but that they are increasing rapidly in numbers and wealth.

It is these very inconsistencies in what may be called the approved and accredited statements that naturally attract the inquirer and invite discussion.

The subject is one of political and scientific interest. We are invited to the spectacle of the extinction of a mighty and numerous people, such as took place with the ancient Greeks and Romans; and if this be so, we may seek in the living subject the causes, such as history has not recorded in the past, nor have scientific investigators yet been able to establish.

In such investigation we must, however, be careful that the canons we lay down be consistent and applicable everywhere under like circumstances.

We must too, first be clear what we have to investigate. Is it "the decline of the Turks," or "the decline of the Mussulmans in Turkey?" Both are closely connected, indeed united, in the public mind; but the questions are very far apart.

In Europe there are Mussulmans, but, except in the capital, hardly any Turks. Beyond Asia Minor, to the east and south, there are Mussulmans, but hardly any Turks. In the greater part of the empire the Turks are an alien and conquering race as regards the Mussulman population, as much as they are in Europe with regard to the Christian population.

It has never been distinctly alleged, although implied by the

terms of the formula, that the Arabs are undergoing such extinction, or that their condition of vitality is other than it has been in times past. The Arab is no longer a ruling race, but it is difficult to persuade any one that it is a perishing race; and Mussulmanism is as safe therefore so far as the Semitic Arabs are concerned, as it is so far as the Indo-European Persians are concerned.

It is wanted to be implied that Mussulmanism is a distinct cause of national extinction; but the evidence is against this.

The Albanians, the Bosnians, and the Gipseys are divided between the Mussulman and the Greek persuasions, but they are not Turks. Although some of the allegations may apply to them, it is as well to leave them on one side, and to keep closely to the Turks, as each nation would require its own scheme of investigation.

For the same reason the Indo-European Koords in the east, and the Negroes throughout Turkey, are excluded from the present paper.

The question is, therefore, purposely narrowed to the Turks—the inhabitant race in Asia Minor, and the ruling race in the empire throughout which they are scattered largely, in Constantinople and Adrianople, in Egypt, and even yet in Algiers, their former possession.

We may repeat that the chief Mussulman constituents are—

Turks.
Arabs.
Negroes.
Bosnians.
Albanians.
Koords.
Gipseys.

The Persians are few in number; unmarried men congregated for purposes of trade in certain towns.

The other chief portions of the population are—

Jews.
Gipseys.
Christians—Armenians (Gregorians and Catholics).
Greeks.
Albanians (Greek and Catholic).
Bulgarians (Greek).
Levantines (Catholics and Greeks).
Jacobites and Chaldeans.

In considering the relations of the Turks in Asia Minor, we shall have to deal with the Jews, the Armenians, the Greeks, the Levantines, and the Jacobite, Chaldean, and Syrian Christians; the latter, however, only in small number. The Jews are found scattered in colonies descending from 10,000 to 25, wherever there is a consider-

able Turkish town. They are all what is called Sephardim, or Spanish Jews, and many are the descendants of refugees from Spain. Their language was Spanish, and is now becoming Italian; but many use Turkish as a household language, and all as an out-door language.

The Greeks, regarded in Europe as the descendants of the ancient Greeks, consist of two populations—the Rayah Greeks of Asia Minor, who are descended from the ancient aborigines of Asia Minor, perhaps the Iberians, and who speak Turkish; and there is a population of different look, the Hellenic Greeks, from continental Greece and some of the islands, who speak the corrupt modern Greek or Romaic, and who are likewise not of ancient Greek descent; but as Fallmerayer and Finlay have shown, are descendants of the Albanians or Arnauts, with a possible mixture of Slavonian blood. Both bodies of Greeks belong to the Greek Church. The Rayahs are cultivators and shopkeepers, the Hellenics are shopkeepers, mechanics, and seafaring men. The Greeks are found in colonies in Western Asia Minor, occasionally occupying towns and villages to themselves.

The Levantines, sometimes called English, French, &c., are the offspring of European men with Greek and Armenian women, and of the intermarriage of the various half-castes. Their native language is Greek, and the first generations are chiefly Roman Catholics, and the others are Greek. They speak English, French, &c., with a peculiar idiom and pronunciation. Their number is comparatively few, and they are chiefly found in Smyrna and the neighbourhood, where they are engaged in trade. The like class in Constantinople, mostly of Smyrna descent, is called Perote, and many are employed about the embassies and consulates.

The Armenians are the descendants of an ancient population, seated from earliest history in Armenia, to the east of Asia Minor. They have a considerable colony likewise in the south-east of Asia Minor. Throughout Asia Minor they are scattered in colonies, sometimes very small, in the Turkish towns. Their home language is Turkish, or mixed Armenian, and their out-door language is Turkish. Their religion is Armenian or Gregorian, but some are Roman Catholics, under the name of United Armenians, and a few thousand constitute the new Protestant community or nation.

It may be as well to consider first the alleged causes for the decline and extinction of the Turks.

First. One noticed by all European travellers is the extraordinary number of Turkish graves and graveyards, many of them, or most of them, on the high roads in places, where there is now no population.

This is quite true, and requires explanation.

A circumstance as remarkable, but unnoticed, is that in Western Asia Minor; there are no Greek graves or graveyards in the country, so that it might be inferred there had never been a Greek population. The fact is, even in the great towns, with a population of many thousands, there is a very small Greek graveyard. The bodies are thrown into graves with quick lime, and every twelvemonth the few remains of these graves are collected, and sometimes the skulls and crossbones are stuck outside the churches.

The Turks, however, are a burying people, and each body is buried in a separate grave, as there is a superstition that at the Resurrection, the upper body might deprive the lower of the chance of rising to Paradise: thus the graves are numerous.

Estimating the average duration of life at twenty-five years, and the Turkish settlement as four centuries, this would give for a population of—

	Graves.
1,000	16,000
500	8,000
400	6,400
300	4,800
200	3,200
100	1,600
50	800

Thus even the smallest hamlet or village has attached to it a number of graves, and these are distributed, some in the nature of family graveyards. As on account of the feverishness of the plains, through which the summer roads pass, the villages are in the hills and not on the plains; graveyards are found alongside the roads, particularly if there are ancient columns for tombstones; and alongside the roads are buried numerous pilgrims, camel drivers, and wayfarers.

The graveyards, consequently, give no evidence of a former large Turkish population as contrasted with the existing population.

2nd. *Abortion and Infanticide.*—It is alleged by many authorities that Turkish women and their husbands generally countenance abortion and infanticide for various reasons,—the women to save the trouble of pregnancy, and the men to get rid of children they cannot keep, and in the belief of the decline of their race. That abortion is resorted to from various motives in Turkey, by women married and unmarried, as in our own and other countries, may be admitted as it is admitted for other countries; and the medical evidence to be found never goes farther than this.

To suppose any general practice of abortion among the higher or upper classes, is opposed to open facts. In Turkey the position of mother is higher than that of wife, and the first female personage of the empire is the mother of the sultan, the Valideh Sultan.

Among men and women there is an earnest desire for children, and whenever I have inquired, I have found husbands or wives have had children. The children in the streets speak for themselves, as do the family parties, and the uniform kindness of men and women to children. There are many families wherein the children of slaves and servants are maintained.

I have often asked men as to their brothers, and have often met men with several brothers.

There is nothing to show any careful observer, or make him believe that the state of the Turkish population is other than what it is commonly in Europe, particularly France or Spain.

3rd. *Sexual Vices*.—These are alleged as a special and prominent reason for the decline of the race. That they exist admits of no doubt. As, however, they exist among the Greeks and Armenians, and among the former perhaps to a greater extent, this cause cannot be sufficient as applicable to the Turks, because it applies to the whole of the populations, except the Jews, and perhaps the Levantines. It cannot be an efficient cause for diminished vitality, because it has prevailed among the Greeks for ages.

4th. *Small Number of Turkish Children and Large Number of Christian Children*.—All authorities unite in the assertion of this, and point to the respective streets of the Greeks full of children and of the Turks, silent.

This is a truth, the Greeks living in the streets, whilst the respectable Turks, like the English, have a great objection to their children, boys or girls, running about the streets; and in many towns Turkish boys and girls are sent to school from an early age.

Many of the Hellenic Greeks have large families, and generally speaking, in the towns the Turkish women seldom have many children alive.

So far as I have collected information, Turkish women give birth to several children, but the infantine mortality is severe.

The Jewish women have generally small families, though with several births; the infantine mortality being great from the unhealthiness of the Jewish quarters.

From great indulgence the mortality of boys in particular is very great among the Turks, and even among the wealthier Armenians; but among the Greeks, who are spare livers, it is less.

There is, however, no evidence that the permanent increase of Greeks is greater than that of Turks. The evidence, such as it is, being, as we shall see, unfavourable, there must be a mortality among the Greeks at a later period. This is in fact between 7 and 20.

5th. *Conscription*.—As the Turks alone supply the army, and the conscription has sometimes fallen heavily, it is assumed that this must be a special cause of diminishing the Turkish race.

The Hellenic Greeks, are, however, subject to military service; and during the war of independence they suffered very severely. Formerly they recruited the Janissaries.

The Armenians and Jews not being liable to military service, ought to have increased largely in four centuries of Ottoman domination above the Turks and Greeks; but this does not appear to be the case so far as we have evidence, if at all.

The Hellenic Greeks have probably more unmarried men than the Turks; but the fact is the national fecundity is not prevented, as is vulgarly supposed, by having a portion of its population unmarried, engaged in a military service or otherwise. Nations do not multiply arithmetically or geometrically in virtue of the number of marriageable adult males and females. Indeed, at the present period, the French population is virtually stationary, as that of Spain was in the last century.

6th. The *Plague* is supposed to have nearly extinguished the Turks. But as the plague has long since ceased, the Turks might have been expected to rally.

The plague was a fearful scourge, and under its reign the movement of the population was subject to great vicissitudes,—a circumstance which to some extent explains the discrepancies in the accounts of the population of Turkish cities at various periods.

A real account of populations, as in India for instance, subject to the influence of severe epidemics, would be a valuable contribution. In some of the Turkish cities the plague regularly appeared every year, and the population fled the place.

7th. *Abandonment by the Turks of Quarters, Villages, and Lands.*—A proof assigned is that in several cities, houses in the Turkish quarters are now occupied by Christians, that whole villages formerly Turkish are now Christian, and that many estates have been purchased by Christians. This is the case, and it is not a new fact, but one which has often taken place during this century.

Generally, whenever in consequence of the immigration of Christians or Jews, the Turkish population of a street or village is pressed upon, the Turks leave, as the society, habits, and language of the new-comers are inconvenient to the Turkish women and children, just as in England for instance, the settlement of Irish in a court will clear it of English residents. Unless the Turkish population can have its means of social organization and subsistence, its own shops and coffee houses, it is put to great social inconvenience. The Christians do not feel this equally.

A great many lands have been sold to Greeks for cultivation, and since the reform many Armenians and some Greeks have invested in landed property. This is in the nature of things and has not impoverished the Turks.

There is no evidence that the Turks have been permanently reduced by the plague, more than other portions of the population. Fever sometimes renders a whole village uninhabitable; this of course happens more frequently with Turkish villages than with Greek, because the former are the majority.

So, too, in consequence of the reform, the Christians and Jews are seeking better house accommodation. Where they can conveniently build in their old quarters or near them, they do so, but where they cannot they try to buy Turkish houses at high rates. In some cases the Jews begin first and the Christians follow.

The Turkish proprietor nets a high sum, but the neighbouring Turkish proprietors must likewise sell or let to Christians, or their properties will be depreciated for Turkish residences, particularly if the residents are of a better class of Turks.

These things are the natural result of the reform and if the reform did not work honestly and faithfully in giving greater privileges to the Christians and Jews they would not occur.

If Turks are displaced, because they let or sell their properties at higher rates, they do not therefore become extinct any more than people in other countries.

8th. *Smyrna*.—A late English Consul at Smyrna stated by writing and verbally that since 1830 the Turkish population had decreased from 80,000 to 45,000, and the Greek population had increased from 30,000 to 80,000. Hence he inferred the extinction of the Turks, and this is one of the main facts relied upon by authors and by parliamentary debaters.

Whether the Turkish population was 80,000 in 1830 or declined to 45,000 of late years, he must be a bold man who would attempt to prove. It is more probable that the population was not 80,000. If Hartley's figures be right it was not 40,000 in 1826.

The Greek population in 1830 may have been 30,000, or even less, for during the Greek war great numbers of the Greeks fled, and the Janissaries amused themselves by shooting Greeks in the streets. Hartley's estimate in 1826, most likely correct, was 15,000.

On the restoration of peace, the Greek inhabitants returned, and Smyrna again became a great centre of immigration for the Hellenics and Greeks of the Islands and to a greater extent than ever. Thus the Greek population may now be 80,000 or 90,000.

This fact, however, has not the significance assumed for it. The 80,000 or 90,000 Greeks are not the offspring and natural growth of the 30,000, but represent an immigration.

Asia Minor has always been a resort of the poor Greeks, and particularly since Greece has no longer been under Turkish rule, and the contrast between Turkish rule and Greek rule has more and more made itself felt. At first, after the peace, the immigration

set towards Greece and many rayahs went to seek the blessings for which they had been led to conspire. The result is that of late years the rayahs have been returning while the Hellenics are eager to seek the advantages of prosperity, safety of life and property and orderly government, which they obtain under the Turks.

In Constantinople there are probably 100,000 Greeks, of whom a large proportion are Hellenics; in Smyrna and its neighbourhood, not less than 80,000, of whom 50,000 are Hellenics.

What proportion of these are rayahs and what has been the extent of Hellenic immigration it is impossible to state. There is good reason to estimate the immigration at not less than 2,000 a-year. If the rayah immigration be taken at 500 a-year, this would give the following results from 1830 to 1864:—

Hellenic immigration	68,000
Rayah ".....	16,000
Population in 1830	30,000
	<hr/>
	114,000

This, exclusive of natural increase, would consequently show a positive decrease of the Greek population in Smyrna and not an increase, and this is most likely the fact.

A correction must, however, be made for Greeks returning to the islands and a correction has been made for the immigrants proceeding to the interior.

The fact is the immigrants include a great number of unmarried men and women, the latter supplying servants to the Greeks, Armenians, Europeans, Levantines, and Jews, in Smyrna.

Constantinople and Smyrna use up a large part of the Hellenic population. Were the immigrants addicted to agriculture they would rapidly occupy the country; but the extension of agriculture by Greeks has chiefly been effected by rayahs. Just as is the population of Constantinople and Smyrna, so are the others, coffee-house and wine shop-keepers, chandlers, shop-keepers, stall-keepers, oven-keepers, shopmen, shoemakers, boatmen, servants, mechanics; and the women are servants and water carriers.

It is a singular fact that the largest Greek cities (for such we may call the Greek quarters of Constantinople and Smyrna) are in Turkey, and there are more large populations there than in the Hellenic kingdom and in a better condition. There too, in those cities and in Scio, we may seek rather than in Syra and in Athens for what Greek enterprise and commerce can do under favourable circumstances.

9th. *The bad Turkish Government.*—A long list has been drawn up of the defects and abuses of the Turkish Government, and many

of them can be proved. A Government that farms its land tax, as the Turkish Government does, inheriting the system of thousands of years, must leave its subjects to be robbed and oppressed by the rabble of tithe farmers' dependents, and without any efficient power of protection; and this system will still subsist for some years, though the Government is trying to put a stop to it, and has abolished it in Rumania. We have suffered from it in India.

Brigandage is another alleged evil, and must be a real one, for it is always to be found in thinly-peopled and mountainous countries, as in the south of Europe. Under the name of gang-robbery it occurs in India.

Without entering into details, we are safe in assuming for Turkey a defective Government, very far behind hand in comparison with our own; but as comparisons are relative, we must pause before we also assume that the Government is so bad as not to comply with some of the essentials of orderly government, or inferior to that of neighbouring countries.

Good practical evidence is afforded by the inhabitants of Turkey and the neighbouring countries. There are no emigrants from Turkey, while Turkey receives immigrants from Persia, Russia, Wallachia, Austria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands and Malta.

The Greeks, who have no natural affection for the Turks, and who lose no opportunity of abusing them, or of conspiring for their downfall, leave Greece in annual shoals to settle and marry in Turkey.

The conclusion is that Turkey must be a fair average country as compared with Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

Having considered the allegations of those affirming the extinction of the Turks, it may be as well to consider some real and apparent causes, unfavourably affecting the population.

1st. **POLYGAMY.**—This is no efficient cause for the extinction of a race, for so many races have, from the earliest historical period, practised polygamy. Still it may exert an unfavourable influence.

What is commonly understood in Europe as the harem or seraglio system, undoubtedly does; it prevailed very largely in Turkey until the reform, and is now diminishing. The harem of the Sultan is, however, an exceptional establishment.

When pashas were made from slaves, and their career might at any moment be ended by the bowstring, the course was a short life and a luxurious one. Women were bought for sensual enjoyment and ostentation, as male slaves, horses, arms, jewels; but women were not only bought from such motives, but because, on the downfall of the head, they became the chief stays of the family; sometimes their jewels alone being saved when the palace was ransacked. The daughters of the pashas, looked down upon by fashionable

Circassians and Georgians as creoles, were lucky if they got married to their father's slaves.

The reform, in bringing safety for life and property, has abated polygamy and introduced a new state of affairs. Young ladies are married to young gentlemen, marriage settlements are made, and the household expenditure only allows the purchase of slaves for the wife. Thus the trade in Circassian and Georgian women has fallen off, and they are now bought for nurses, governesses, and companions, and only exceptionally for concubines.

The downfall of the feudal class has also diminished polygamy.

The poverty of the lower classes acts as an effectual check on polygamy, and the slaves of the middle and lower classes are negroes.

Polygamy has not been and is not now an influence operating on the main body of the nation, but it must be esteemed a cause acting on the upper and political classes.

Everything attests the non-vitality of this class; generation after generation has died off, and it is difficult to find a man in Constantinople of historical descent.

The body of the Ulema, protected and privileged, led quieter lives, and it is among them that longer descent is to be recognized.

Where polygamy is still practised it does not promote permanent increase of the population. The number of births is large, but the number of living offspring small. A gentleman of very high rank, who was travelling with his family, told me he had had above sixty children, but that only seven were living. This is an extreme case, as to the number of births, but it is not an extreme case as the number of living children.

The question arises, what law governs these results, and how far our future observations may enable us to reconcile them with physiological discoveries. The ovarian system of the female, according to these discoveries, points to a fecundity limited only by the natural epoch of gestation, and partial fecundation, resulting in miscarriage or abortion, may take place to a considerable extent. The ultimate limit is that of the total capacity of male fecundation, and although one woman may produce from several men, from successive unions, the results of polygamy appear to point out the limit of production of several women as being the limit of the one man.

A distinction too must be drawn between simple production of offspring and the propagation of a race, so as to maintain or increase it.

With regard to these considerations we have no evidence from history that polygamy has afforded a greater element of increase to populations than monogamy. Indeed one of the best-accredited instances of the increase of a population, namely, that of the French

Canadians, from 30,000 in 1754 to above 1,000,000 at the present time, is the case of a monogamous population.

So, too, comparing by our present information the monogamous populations of Europe with the partially polygamous populations of Turkey, Persia, and Hindostan, we have nothing to show that the latter are in modern times in a more favourable position for increase.

Permanent increase of a population appears to require an increase of area and of food within the limits of the natural law of fecundation.

The result indicated is that so far as polygamy is practised in Turkey, its influence on the increase of the population is unfavourable, but it is of itself a decreasing influence. It is alleged that polygamy acts unfavourably on the Jews in Turkey, but I have no information on that head.

2nd. UNMARRIED ADULTS.—The number of unmarried adults is large in Turkey. It includes the soldiers of the Nizam, or regular army enrolled for seven years, sailors, a large proportion of those engaged in transport as camel drivers, muleteers, &c., but particularly male servants in the large cities. The redif, or reserve, spending part of their time at home, can marry, and the servants marry when their means permit, but very often to liberated slaves of middle age. The real abstraction of unmarried adults among the Ottomans as compared with other nations cannot be established, but there is no evidence to show that it is really larger than in other countries of Europe; nor is there the element in Turkey of a celibatary clergy, or of any distinct celibatary class.

The proportion of unmarried adult females in Turkey is much larger than is popularly supposed; but its proportions to other populations cannot be established: Thus in England the large class of female servants is generally unmarried, and this is so in Turkey. Among the higher classes the number of unmarried females attendant on the wife is very great, and including persons having the social standing of governesses and companions in England.

Although slaves are commonly enfranchised after a time, yet the residence of a number of unmarried adult women and girls, slave and free, in one house, undoubtedly exercises most unfavourable influences, and these perhaps are among the primary causes of the infantine mortality in the higher and middle classes, namely the sexual irregularities of females.

It may be observed, that, on the marriage of white women-slaves a period of miscarriages and still-births sometimes intervenes before the birth of children that live and grow up. This circumstance points to a derangement of the system which does not prevail in the countries of Europe which are exempt from such vices. The existence of these vices throughout the East is known and recognized,

and it is stated that since the Crimean War they have extended among the women of Paris.

So far as they exist among the Christian women of Turkey, their effect is not so serious, for the reason that the women being commonly married at from 18 to 24, there is not the same duration of the evil as in women from the harems of the Turks, who are married at from 25 to 35 on emancipation by their mistresses.

There is no reason to suppose the negresses to be under better influences than the white slaves. They, too, are sometimes married late in life, and although the negro population in Turkey is not under favourable vital influences, yet much must be attributed to climate. Although very fine negroes are to be seen of Turkish birth, as black Zebecks above six feet high, it is rare to see a large negro family. The families generally consist of three or four infant negroes, and the adult children are only one or two.

3rd. DIVORCE.—In connection with the last head, though of very slight operation, is divorce. Although divorce can be very readily accomplished, yet in most cases the single wife of the man's youth is his companion till old age—the legal facility of divorce not necessarily slackening the tie, because other influences counteract it. Divorces in many cases amount to a separation by mutual consent, and on reconciliation, the parties remarry.

Divorces particularly take place among young people, for as it not unfrequently happens that parties have not known each other, or not known enough of each other before marriage, they afterwards disagree, and readily separate. The woman remains unmarried for some years, perhaps during her life, and her period of child-bearing is interrupted in the time of her maturity.

There is, too, an unexamined question whether these women who have had more than one husband produce more children; and those having the capacity of perfect and permanent reproduction, than a like number of women having only one husband. The probability is, that the production of women having only one husband will, on the whole, be greater.

There is, likewise, the question how far in any particular race the secondary or later offspring may be fouled or debilitated, as the result of the prior connection, in conformity with those as yet obscure physiological laws, of which Count Strzlecki has pointed out the serious influence in the case of the Tasmanian aborigines, and which I adduced as one cause of the destruction of the Polynesian tribes in a discussion before this Society on New Zealand.

4th. TOWN POPULATIONS.—The proportion of the town to rural populations in Turkey has been referred to by Kiepert, and he has attempted to apply the proportion of the Spanish population to Asia Minor, but there are no data on the subject. If a comparison is

to be made by the aid of Spain, then it would appear most likely that the town population of Turkey is in large proportion.

The town population of Asia Minor is undoubtedly very large, and Constantinople is also greatly supplied from Asia Minor.

All observations point, and the burial grounds in the inscriptions on the family graves appear to give countenance to the conclusion, that the large and crowded town populations in three or four generations become extinct.

The luxurious life of the higher classes, and the really sedentary life of all—high and low, men, women, and children—must act very unfavourably. In Asia Minor, the women of the towns take very little exercise as compared with those of Constantinople.

I believe the town population of Western Asia Minor to be equal to the rural population, or something in that proportion; and this is the conclusion I come to, as well in general as from observing the villages around the cities in various parts of the country.

If this be true, and if the proportion of rural to town population be less than hitherto supposed, it will materially reduce the estimates of the population of Asia Minor, and this from a personal comparison with his Excellency Ahmed Vefik Effendi, who was engaged on the cadastral survey of a portion of the country some years ago, I believe to be the case.

As we become better acquainted with the population of Asia Minor, we reduce the old exaggerated estimates of the town population, and also of the rural population; or rather we ascertain the the present and true state of the case; but not making corrections for the former exaggerations, we are apt to believe the old statements to be likewise true, and arrive at the conclusion that the population has largely diminished.

5th. MIXTURE OF RACES.—It is possible, and most probable, that the mixture of races has exercised an unfavourable influence on the Ottomans. The upper and middle classes were formerly largely intermarried with Georgians, Circassians, and Greek slaves and captives. As already mentioned the perpetuation of these mixtures was not assured, and where families are found apparently the result of such mixtures, they will be found in reality to be composed chiefly of one element. This is the case even with the great apparent exception, the Imperial House of Osman. For some generations it has been maintained by Caucasian unions, with no exception of an Ottoman union, and has only a most distant trace of Ottoman blood.

These mixed unions with the Caucasians and Greeks have now ceased, except in the cases of Caucasian concubines, and of Christian girls who embrace Islam for the sake of the superior advantages of a Turkish marriage, as compared with the slavery of being the wife of a Christian. The Turks are thereby so far in a sounder position, and

one more favourable for the maintenance and extension of their race than formerly.

The mixed races in Turkey include—

Turko-Caucasians.

Turko-Mulattos.

Levantine.

There is no evidence that any of these can maintain itself; but on the contrary each is crumbling away, leaving the pure races, as the—

Turks.

Jews.

Armenians.

Asiatic or Iberian Greeks.

Hellenic Greeks or Albanians.

Koords, and

Gipseys.

6th. DECLINE OF THE FEUDAL ARISTOCRACY.—One of the leading measures carried out by the great reformer, Sultan Mahmood, was the reduction of the feudal and military aristocracy, which kept the empire in confusion in every direction, and rendered the Imperial Government powerless.

Hence may be seen, in every part of Turkey, fine mansions and establishments abandoned, which are eagerly pointed to as proofs of the decline of the Turkish race; but as very few of the chiefs or families were cut off, there is only a displacement of the population.

Although for a time local authority and administration were weakened, roads were neglected and brigandage increased in some places, yet the gain to the commonwealth has been considerable, and the central government is gradually exercising its functions with greater efficiency.

7th. DECLINE OF THE ULEMA.—The Ulema, the clerical and judicial body, was, before the reform, accumulating wealth, diminishing the area of taxation by its privileges, and reducing the active and productive force of the country. Thousands of students, or softas, maintained by the hospital funds, or soup kitchens, constituted a turbulent militia for the Ulema, ever ready to create tumults in the great cities in obedience to their behests, and in resistance to reform.

The Ulema, by a variety of operations, has been brought within wholesome bounds.

When life and property were insecure, in conformity with a like system in Europe during the feudal ages, a man devoted an estate to pious uses. Suppose this estate produced 100*l.* a-year, 5*l.* was perhaps applied to the pious use of burning a lamp in a mosque, and the estate was left in the hands of the donor as the administrator; but

as the property became tax-free and inalienable, he profited every way, The Ulema, however, became the ultimate possessors on the extinction of male heirs.

This circumstance affords curious corroboration of the unfavourable influences I have referred to as diminishing the permanent vitality of the upper and middle classes. These fiefs have fallen in in large proportions from the failure of heirs, so that the Ulema acquired large surplus funds of late times, and so confident were they in their operations, according to their experience, that they would advance a large proportion of the value of a freehold to induce the proprietor to make it *Vakoof*. Of late the rates had risen, and I was assured that on a stone house worth 1,000*l.* in Constantinople, and letting for 50*l.* or 60*l.*, 800*l.* would be given with the reserve of a quit-rent of only 5*l.* a-year.

This is a kind of evidence, though not a conclusive one, or a fair average, of the value of reversions; but better evidence of the little duration of families of the better classes in the good old times.

Now a change has set in, and persons holding *Vakoof* properties are seeking to convert them into freeholds, and are willing to pay one hundred years' purchase, or more, to redeem the small quit-rents. The Government has, therefore, in preparation a measure, understood abroad to be a confiscation of church lands, but which is in reality an enfranchisement of ecclesiastical tenures; but in Turkey, the surplus in this department, under the new administration, is paid to the State and not to the Church.

With regard to *Vakoof* lands appropriated to the maintenance of colleges, schools and mosques, some have been let long since on perpetual leases at old rents, others have been fraudulently leased, and, in consequence of the alteration of the value of money, the recipients are now in many places reduced to poverty, and I have seen colleges without students, and some without either students or professors, and the chambers untenanted.

The decline of the unreformed ecclesiastical colleges is throwing the education of the upper and middle classes into the new colleges founded by the Government.

The establishment of new criminal courts and tribunals of commerce is superseding the legal jurisdiction of the old functionaries, and reducing their fees.

Thus the judicial career, formerly independent of the Government, and in the disposition of the heads of the Ulema, is no longer so remunerative, and as in the Government departments and councils, muftis and other educated members of the Ulema are now employed, many become directly dependent on the Government as employees.

The number of students diminishes necessarily under such a state of affairs, and they are generally drawn from a lower class of

society, while the sons of the old members are brought up in a more liberal way, like the rest of the community, and under the auspices of their relatives and the Government, they monopolize the best places, leaving nothing good for the common mass.

Considered in reference to the subject under investigation, all these operations are favourable rather than otherwise to the increase of population, though their decaying medressehs and establishments are regarded by the casual observer as a proof of its decline.

This is not so ; nor is there either any evidence of the decline of Islam. By a better administration of the funds for pious uses, the mosques in the large cities are now being put under repair, more efficient than they have received for a century.

7th. DECLINE OF PROVINCIAL CAPITALS.—Generally speaking the provincial capitals exhibit proofs of decline, the large palaces and mansions being abandoned, or let out in tenements to the working classes.

This has been already referred to, and is one result of the reforms. The governors now have less means of acquiring wealth, and are not allowed to keep up their former retinues. The local aristocracy, who durst not visit the metropolis for fear of leaving their fortunes or their heads there, now naturally resort to Stamboul, as do their followers, to spend their money or to seek places and employment.

8th. PERIOD OF INFANTINE MORTALITY.—No laws of hygiene are observed by the population, Mussulman, Jew, or Christian, though there may be diversities in their several modes of proceeding. Medical science does not exist, nor are there medical practitioners: the barber is the surgical practitioner for men; the chemist the medical practitioner. For the women, in addition, there are the midwife, the conjuror, the astrologer, and the man or woman, saint or sinner, who cures by charms. Among the Christians, generally speaking, payment of a medical man is considered a useless waste of money. In a city of fifteen thousand people, the hospital is attended by the chemists in rotation. Of course European practitioners are to be found distributed throughout Turkey, being vagabond Europeans, or illiterate Armenians and Greeks with hats on; the hat here answering to the gold-headed cane of the last century. These persons acquire their knowledge of medicine in Turkey itself, at the expense of the population; but they are for the most part chiefly engaged in some commercial speculation.

The few educated practitioners are monopolized by the European colonists; and those trained by the Ottoman Government are not yet sufficient to supply the army or the navy.

The only hygienic or medical influence for infants, Mussulman or Christian, is superstition, and the children drop off in numbers ;

but the Turkish boys more particularly, as they are stuffed with sweetmeats, and their appetites pampered, regardless of consequences.

The boys of rich Armenians suffer to a less extent, and the children of the Greeks get on better, as they are reduced by the parsimony of their parents to a vegetable diet. This is compensated in the summer by a reckless consumption of fruits, not sweet but unripe, and of melons, cucumbers, and uncooked vegetables.

This course thins off the whole population, Mussulman and Christian, by instalments, the Greeks having the better of it for a time, and the Turks suffering the most in the periods under 2 and 7 years of age, but in the end establishing the balance pretty equally between Mussulman, Jew and Christian. The adult Mussulman feeds better and abstains generally from strong drinks; the Armenian feeds better, but occasionally drinks; the Jew is sparing in diet and temperate in drink, but cramped in a dirty dwelling; the Greek lives less liberally and occasionally drinks spirits.

There is, indeed, no evidence that one class of the population is in a permanently better state than another.

We may now usefully examine another portion of the subject, namely, such facts as are opposed to the doctrine of a decline of the Turkish race.

1st. That the Turks form a race, and the men are well-formed and athletic, as the army raised by conscription shows; for it is equal in this respect to any army in Europe.

2nd. That the children bear a fair proportion to adults, and many families include several sons or daughters.

3rd. That the race must have in it the elements of increase, for the present population of millions has increased in five centuries from hundreds of thousands, or perhaps only scores of thousands of original settlers.

4th. That the Ottoman population has in the same period increased beyond the Albanian, Armenian, or Greek population, and that there is no evidence that other populations have increased during that period in a greater proportion than the Turkish.

5th. That the evidence of European travellers, who have visited Turkey in the last three centuries, as collected by Kiepert, does not show that the Turkish population was formerly greater, or has since declined.

6th. That the settled Turkish population does not become nomad, but that the nomads recruit the Turkish population.

7th. That there is no emigration of the Turks in consequence of the country affording a fair field for industry, and that for the like reason, and as a testimony of the relative position of Turkey with regard to other countries there is a large immigration. This includes—

Crim Tartars, or Turks of the Crimea, now settled in the Dobruja of the Danube.

Negroes distributed over the empire.

Circassians of the recent immigration.

Wallachians.

Greeks.

Turcomans from Turkestan.

Of these populations the Mussulmans recruit the Turks, as do likewise the Koords and Arabs.

The next great head of inquiry is the alleged increase of Greeks, which is a statement popularly received. Mr. Blunt's assertion of the increase of the Greeks in Smyrna has been already examined.

1st. *Increase of Greeks.*—This is large, in consequence of the deplorable state of Greece and the happier condition of Turkey, and a great number of immigrants pour in.

These immigrants consist of two classes,—Permanent settlers and temporary sojourners, which latter come principally from the poor islands for a season, or for several years, to accumulate a sum of money and return home. Some, as the Samians, migrate simply for harvesting, as Irish labourers did at home.

It has been already explained that the Greek immigrants and settlers add little to the rural population of the country.

There is no evidence that the increase of the rayah population is large.

The increase of Greek Christians is an increase by immigration, and not by natural increase, and is not a fact capable of statistical comparison with the movement of the Turkish population.

2nd. *Increase of Greek Houses.*—This is a fact which strikes all travellers who visit the Greek quarters. It is a necessary consequence of the improved political condition of this portion of the population, which was badly housed, whilst the Mussulman population was sufficiently housed.

The increase, however, equally applies to the Armenians and the Jews, and consequently is neither a Greek fact, nor a Christian fact.

What will be the ultimate result of the Greek immigration it is impossible absolutely to determine, but so far as it brings about intermarriage between the Hellenics and the rayahs of Asia, the history of the past is unfavourable to the maintenance of the imported blood.

Although the population is called Greek, there can be no question, as an ethnological fact, that the Greeks have been long since extinct, and that the so-called Greeks of Europe are of Albanian descent, and as to the so-called Greeks of Asia Minor they are descendants of the aborigines, and instead of being of Indo-European stock, are most likely Turanian. Whether such races can form a permanent mixed

population is exceedingly doubtful. In the classic period the Greek immigrants became extinct by intermarriage, and there is no evidence that the Slavonic and Albano-Greek immigrants since the Turkish occupation have perpetuated themselves.

The evidence to be deduced from the facts accumulated by Kiepert is, that the Greek population of Asia Minor has for the last three centuries been stationary.

With regard to the *Armenians*, something has already been said incidentally. Besides the colony at Constantinople, they have some large colonies in Asia Minor, but, generally speaking, they are distributed in very small bodies, as the details in Kiepert's memoir show.

With regard to the *Jews*, they have been mainly stationary, so far as the same evidence shows; or, if anything, with a tendency of late to increase. If the facts with regard to the Jews be antimussulman, at any rate they are not in favour of the Christians.

With regard to the *Levantines*, the facts are in favour of their progressive extinction, as is the doom of all mixed races. The chief part of the English Levantines are derived from emigrants of not more than eighty years back, but there is one family of two centuries' date. Of the Levantines generally it may be said, they are Greeks in blood and language, and commonly in religion, except so far as they are of French or Armenian half-caste blood, most of the members of which are Roman Catholics.

The prospect of the increase of Christians in Asia Minor depends on the advancement of the Armenians in the not very favourable country of Armenia, and of the small colony of Turkish-speaking, or rayah Greeks, in Asia Minor. They ought to profit very much by the removal of civil and religious disabilities, to the great benefit of the empire at large.

It may be useful, by way of appendix, to add some tables founded on the facts collected by Kiepert, in the memoir appended to his Map of Asia Minor, and which included every estimate of population made by European travellers for two centuries and a half.

Table I, I have compiled so as to show the towns with a mixed population, in which Turks predominate.

This is altogether exclusive of pure Turkish towns.

This table shows the total population, with the proportion of Greeks, Armenians and Jews, distinguished, and how inconsiderable these are generally.

The total number is 156, of which only a small proportion is under a population of 3,000.

The chief Greek colonies are :—

Smyrna	80,000	Aidin.....	4,000
Boodoor	5,000	Konieh	4,000
Broossa	5,000	Keurk Ahgaj.....	4,500

The chief Armenian colonies are:—

Wan	10,000	Ismid	5,200
Smyrna	8,000	Angora	4,000
Merash	10,000	Gurun	4,600
Arabkir	6,000	Ersinjan	4,000

The chief Jewish colony is—

Smyrna	10,000
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Table II shows the number of Greek towns. These are sixteen in number, of which only Aivali is considerable. Most of these towns include some Turks.

Table III shows the number of Armenian towns, four in number. This of course is exclusive of towns in Armenia.

Table IV shows the comparative population at various periods, of thirty-five towns, being all for which there are materials available.

There will naturally be great discrepancies in these estimates, the Turkish population being the residuum after the others are deducted. Some of the apparent discrepancies are, however, real fluctuations dependent on the action of the plague, or on changes of trade.

Broossa shows a tolerably steady population, so do Angora, Afioom Kara Hissar, Kyutahiah, Mardin.

There is an apparent increase for Magnesia, Smyrna of late years, Berghamo, and Dardanelles.

No inference can fairly be drawn from these few figures.

Trebisond, Wan, and Erzeroom have suffered by war.

There are, however, some broad facts to be recognized and some safe conclusions to be deduced, and that is, that the relative population of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, has always been small in proportion to the Turkish, and that there is no evidence of any considerable or lasting augmentation of the subject populations.

For Broossa we have estimates for two centuries. These represent Greeks and Jews as stationary. The Armenian population has not probably diminished as is represented. The estimates as to the Armenians are commonly very loose.

In the large city of Angorah the Greeks are evidently few and the Armenians considerable.

The same in Kyutahiah.

For Smyrna we have a wide and wild range of figures. In the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, the population was reduced by earthquakes and plague; but it appears to have been generally a city of 100,000 people.

The movement of the Greek population has followed the general movement. Before the Greek war it rose to 40,000, but is repre-

sented by Hartley as having fallen to 15,000 in 1826 on the close of the war.

Except during the period of Smyrna's decline, the Armenian population bears a general character of uniformity. The estimate of Tavernier in 1630 of 8,000 Armenians, is the present estimate of 1864.

For the Jews the fact is analogous; 7,000 in 1630; 8,000 in 1653; 10,000 in 1864.

Tables I and IV show that for the last three centuries at least the Jewish and Christian populations have been distributed among the Turks in very small groups, so that there must have been safety for them, and they were not exposed to be constantly massacred, as is vulgarly supposed. Indeed the reports of ancient travellers represent the Christian women as richly dressed, and the Christians as rich.

The value of the evidence I have employed, as collected by Kiepert, can be readily estimated. A traveller is generally quartered in the house of a Greek, commonly the official head of the nation, millet bashi, or khoja bashi. He can answer pretty well as to the number of Greek houses, and on such occasions he does not put it down too low. He knows the number of Jewish and Armenian houses, but here his evidence is not so safe. As to the Mussulman population, he can give nothing reliable.

Injijian, an Armenian writer, gives some evidence as to the Armenians, but it is very old.

I have in some cases introduced observations or corrections of my own.

The evidence as to the Christians is as fair as can be obtained, and this shows the small proportion of the Christian population, and that its relative proportion to the Mussulmans is pretty constant.

TABLE I.—*Towns in Asia Minor with a Mixed Population in which Turks predominate.*

Name.	Population in Thousands.				Authority and Notes.
	Total.	Whereof are			
		Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
Smyrna	180,	80,	8,	10,	Hyde Clarke
Broossa	80,	5,	5,	2,	—
Angora	54,	1,	4,	·5	Ainsworth, Hamilton
Kyutahiah	45,	1,	2,	—	—
Afioom Kara Hissar	45,	·7	2,	—	—
Erzeroom	40,	1,	8,	—	—
Wan	40,	—	10,	—	Southgate
Aidin	40,	4,	·2	2,	Hyde Clarke
Magnesia	40,	5,	2,	2, ?	Kiepert, Hyde Clarke
Tokat	35,	1,	10,	·2	—
Amasia.....	35,	·7	4,	—	—
Trebisond	30,	1,	2,	—	—
Sivas	30,	·1	6,	—	—
Konieh	30,	4,	·4	—	—
Kastambool.....	30,	·6	2,	—	Wronchensko
Oorfa	25,	—	1,	·5	500 Syrian Christians
Booldoor.....	25,	5,	—	—	—
Adana	20,	1,	1,	—	—
Ooshak	20,	·7	·2 ?	—	—
Tussiyah	20,	·2	3,	—	Ainsworth, &c.
Ismid	20,	1,	5,	—	—
Kaisarieh.....	20,	1,	2,	·2	—
Diarbekir.....	20,	·3	2,	·3	600 Chaldeans
Mossool	20,	—	—	1,	5,000 Syrians, &c.
Sifeh	20,	—	·7	—	—
Merash	20,	—	10, ?	·2	—
Changri	18,	·1	·08	—	Ainsworth
Safaranboly	16,	1,	·2	—	„
Yusgat.....	15,	·2	3,	—	—
Mersiyan	15,	—	3,	—	Ainsworth
Berghama	15,	1,	·2	·1	Arundell
Tireh	15,	2,	—	—	Hyde Clarke
Nev Shehr	15,	4,	·3	—	Ainsworth
Mardin	15,	—	2,	·2	3,000 Chaldeans
Bitlis	15,	—	3,	—	Layard
Ersinjan	15,	—	4,	—	—
Aintab.....	15,	—	2,	—	—
Egin.....	14,	—	3,	—	Brant
Shabhaneh Kara- hissar	13,	·2	2,	—	„
Behesnek.....	13,	—	2,	—	Ainsworth

TABLE I.—*Towns in Asia Minor with a Mixed Population—Contd.*

Name.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				Authority and Notes.
	Total.	Whereof are			
		Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
Antakia	12,	'5	'1	—	—
Baluk Hissar	12,	'1	1,	—	Kiepert, &c.
Ak Hissar	12,	1,	'1	'1	Newbold, &c.
Keurk Aghaj	12,	4,	1,	—	—
Alashehr	12,	3,	—	—	Newbold, &c.
Adalia	12,	2,	—	—	Spratt
Dardanelles.....	11,	1,	'3	'5	Kiepert
Melatiyah	11,	—	3,	—	Ainsworth
Karaman	10,	—	'5	—	—
Beyshehr.....	10,	1,	'4	—	Wronchensko
Isbarta.....	10,	2,	'2	—	—
Boli	10,	2,	'5	—	—
Sivri Hissar.....	10,	—	1,	—	—
Ada Bazar	10,	2,	2,	—	Wronchensko
Durgudlu Kassaba....	10,	2,	'3	'5	Hyde Clarke
Skala Nova	10,	2,	'1	'1	Hyde Clarke
Denislu	10,	1,	'2	—	—
Gumush Haneh	10,	1,	'4	—	—
Diwirji.....	10,	—	2,	—	Ainsworth
Tarsus	10,	'5	1,	—	—
Arabkir	10,	—	6,	—	—
Kharpoot	10,	—	2,	—	Brant
Mooghla	9,	'1	—	—	—
Gurien.....	9,	—	5,	—	—
Injessoo	8,	2, ?	2, ?	—	Ainsworth
Samsoon	8,	1, ?	1, ?	—	—
Moosh	8,	—	2, ?	—	—
Akshehr	8,	—	1,	—	—
Odemish	8,	3,	'2	—	Hyde Clarke
Baindir	8,	1,	'1	—	„
Muhulich	8,	3,	'5	—	—
Milassa	8,	1,	'07	'07	Hamilton, &c.
Koolah	7,	1,	—	—	—
Dilejik.....	7,	—	'1	—	Poujoulat
Nijdeh	7,	1,	'2	—	Hamilton, &c.
Naslu	7,	1,	—	'1	Hyde Clarke
Bafirah	6,	'5	'2	—	Hamilton
Artwin.....	6,	—	2,	—	—
Guerdis	6,	1,	—	—	Wronchensko
Edremit	6,	1,	—	—	Kiepert

TABLE I.—*Towns in Asia Minor with a Mixed Population—Contd.*

Name.	Population in <i>Thousands.</i>				Authority and Notes.
	Total.	Whereof are			
		Greeks.	Armenians	Jews.	
Boghasshehr	6,	'6	'2	—	Kiepert
Voorlah	6,	1,	'1 ?	—	—
Almalu	6,	—	'5	—	—
Ajiman	5,	—	1,	—	Ainsworth
Soma	5,	'5	—	—	—
Fokia	5,	2,	—	—	—
Alaya	5,	2,	—	—	Wronchensko
Oluboorlu	5,	'3	—	—	Arundell
Ilijah	5,	—	1,	—	Ainsworth
Svort	5,	—	'5	—	Brant
Erekli	5,	—	'2	—	500 Chaldeans
Sais	5,	—	'5	—	Chesney
Vezir Keupru	5,	'1	'2	—	Hamilton
Niksar	5,	'1	'6	—	Brant
Khoshal	5,	—	'7	—	„
Palu	5,	—	2,	—	—
Kalehjik	4,	—	'3	—	Ainsworth
Kenik	4,	'5	'4	—	Elliott
Menimen	4,	1,	'1	—	—
Arghana	4,	—	1,	—	—
Sokia	4,	1,	'1	—	—
Sinope	4,	1,	—	—	Hamilton
Bairamich	4,	'1	'1	—	Kiepert, Turner
Akserai	4,	—	'07	—	Ainsworth
Kiressun	4,	'7	'2	—	Kinneir
Arghana Maden.....	4,	1,	'8	—	Brant
Suwerek	3,	—	'6	'02	Fletcher
Bartan	3,	'1	—	—	Ainsworth, &c.
Simaw	3,	—	'1	—	Wronchensko
Yeni Shehr.....	3,	—	'2	—	Poujoulat
Bayazid	3,	—	'9	—	Smith
Gemerik	3,	—	'3	—	Von Moltke
Boodroom	3,	'5	—	—	—
Chandarlik	3,	1,	—	—	Kiepert
Shugut	3,	1,	—	—	—
Ineboli.....	3,	1,	—	—	—
Bash Gelembek	3,	'1	—	—	—
Tripoli	3,	'5	—	—	Hamilton
Kyeban Maden	2,	'1	1, ?	—	—
Tavshanly	2,	—	'1	—	Keppel

TABLE I.—*Towns in Asia Minor with a Mixed Population—Contd.*

Name.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				Authority and Notes.
	Total.	Whereof are			
		Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
Sapenje	2,	'07	'1	—	Ainsworth
Khonas	2,	'1	—	—	Kiepert
Geunen	2,	'2	—	—	—
Hini	2,	—	'7	—	Brant
Keinak	2,	—	'1	—	"
Ladik	2,	—	'07	—	Badgor
Surmaneh	2,	1,	—	—	Fontanier
Yoorkoop	2,	'5	—	—	—
Geiweh	2,	'5	—	—	—
Ineh	2,	'2	'1	—	Kiepert, Turner
Lapsaki	2,	'2	—	—	Kiepert
Lefkeh	2,	'4	—	—	Wronchensko
Mermereh	2,	'4	—	—	"
Baiwad	2,	'2	—	—	Hamilton
Charshembeh	2,	'2	'2	—	—
Bulathaneh	2,	'5	'2	—	Fallmerayer
Ardamid	2,	—	'7	—	Injijian
Toot	2,	'2	—	—	Hamilton
Nissibin	1,	—	—	—	60 Jacobites
Toprakkaleh	1,	—	'5	—	Kock
Amediah	1,	—	—	'2	100 Syrians
Beilan	1,	—	'5	—	E. Smith
Sarra	1,	—	'7	—	—
Kemer	1,	'2	—	—	Kiepert, Wronchensko
Eregli	1,	'5	—	—	—
Kidros	1,	'8	—	—	Ainsworth, &c.
Cherkesh	1,	'1	—	—	Wronchensko
Boklu	1,	'5	—	—	—
Adeljiwas	1,	—	'1	—	Brant
Dalia Bazarkeui	1,	'1	—	—	Wronchensko
Hekim Khan	1,	—	'2	—	Brant
Boghaslayan	1,	—	'7	—	Aucher
Geredeh	1,	'2	—	—	—
Gerseh	1,	'1	—	—	Hamilton
Bergas	1,	'4	—	—	—
Isnik	1,	'2	—	—	—

TABLE II.—*Greek Towns.*

Name.	Population in Thousands.	Authority.
Aivali	25,	Kiepert
Gemlik	6,	1,500 Turks ?
Erdek	6,	Said to have Armenians and Turks
Lacheta	6,	1,000 Turks
Mudania	5,	„
Cheshmeh	5,	1,000 Turks
Meis	5,	100 „
Sileh	5,	Hamilton
Abullioni.....	2,	800 Turks
Seidekeui	2,	Some Levantines
Levisi	2,	Schönborn
Risah	1,	100 Armenians
Chirkinji	1,	400 Turks
Venikeui	1,	Kiepert
Erenkeui.....	1,	„
Kadikeui	1,	Wronchensko

TABLE III.—*Armenian Towns.*

Name.	Population in Thousands.	Whereof are Turks.
Hajin	9,	150
Garamush	2,	—
Malagob	1,	500
Enderas	1,	250

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population at Various Dates.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Dardanelles—</i>						
Spon	1675	4,	—	—	some	—
Dallaway.....	1794	10,	—	—	1,	—
Turner.....	1816	10,	1,	'7	'4	—
Wronchensko	'35	6,	'5	'4	some	—
Kiepert	1842-54	11,	1,	'3	'5	—
<i>Lapsaki—</i>						
De la Mottraye	1710	1,	—	—	—	—
Choiseul Gouffier..	'85	1,	—	—	—	—
Turner.....	1816	1,	'2	—	—	—
Kiepert	1842-54	2,	'2	—	—	—
<i>Muhaltich—</i>						
Pococke	1739	—	2,	1,	—	—
Turner.....	1816	6,	3,	'7	—	—
Wronchensko	'35	3,	2,	—	—	—
Hamilton	'37	8,	3,	—	—	—
<i>Mudania—</i>						
Niebuhr	1767	7, ^p	5, ^p	—	—	—
Turner	1816	5,	2,	—	—	—
<i>Broossa—</i>						
Spon and Wheler	1675	52,	few	few	1,	—
Niebuhr	1767	110,	4,	6,	2,	—
Sestini.....	'79	50,	2,	2,	1,	—
Browne	1802	60,	3,	7,	2,	—
Turner.....	'16	70,	4,	7,	2,	—
Prokesch	'26	70,	4,	10,	2,	—
Texier	'34	75,	3,	5,	2,	—
Burgess	'34	90,	4, ^p	5,	1,	—
Wronchensko	'35	70,	3,	5,	—	—
Poujoulat	'37	100,	5,	3,	2,	—
<i>Angorah—</i>						
Tournefort	1701	45,	—	—	—	—
Scott-Waring	1805	25,	—	—	—	—
Gardanne	'07	30,	—	9,	—	—
Kinneir	'13	20,	—	7,	—	—
Aucher	'34	30,	6,	7,	'5	—
Wronchensko	'34	45,	2,	5,	—	—
Chesney	'36	15, ^p	—	—	'2	5, Christians
Hamilton	'36	30,	—	—	'6	9, „
Poujoulat	'37	24,	'7	3,	'5	—
Ainsworth	'38	54,	1,	4,	'3	—
<i>Afroom Kara Hissar</i>						
Niebuhr	1767	50,	—	2,	—	—
Olivier.....	'97	60,	—	—	—	—
Kinneir	1813	60,	'7	2,	—	—
Aucher	'35	50,	—	2,	—	—

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population—Contd.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Kyutahiah—</i>						
Niebuhr	1767	60,	1,	6,	—	—
Olivier	'97	50,	'5	5,	—	—
Richter	1816	60,	5, ?	10, ?	—	—
Kephal	'29	45,	2,	2,	—	—
Wronchensko	'34	40,	2,	2,	—	—
Poujoulat	'37	70,	1,	2,	—	—
<i>Ak Hissar—</i>						
Spon and Wheler	1675	5,	—	—	—	—
Turner	1816	15,	2,	'2	'05	—
Elliott	'20 ?	9,	2,	'2	—	—
Prokesch	'26	24, ?	1,	'3	—	—
Arundell	'26	7,	1,	'1	—	—
Smith	'30	5,	1,	'1	—	—
Burgess	'34	7,	1,	'1	—	—
Newbold	'46	12,	1,	'1	—	—
<i>Berghamo—</i>						
Pickering	1673	3,	—	—	—	—
Turner	1816	8,	2,	'1	'1	—
Elliott	'20	24, ?	3,	'5	'1	—
Arundell	'26	15,	1,	'2	'1	—
Newbold	'46	15,	—	—	—	{ 2, Greeks and Armenians
<i>Manissa (Magnesia)</i>						
Wheler	1675	12,	—	—	—	—
Turner	1816	10,	3,	1,	—	—
Elliott	'20	30,	4,	2,	—	—
Arundell	'26	—	4,	2,	'5	—
Smith	'30	48,	4,	2,	'7	—
Wronchensko	'35	18, ?	3,	'5	'1 ?	—
Schubert	'36	80,	4,	2,	'5	—
Kiepert	1841-54	50,	—	—	—	—
<i>Smyrna—</i>						
Tavernier	1630	90,	15,	8,	7,	—
D'Arvieux	'53	90,	13, ?	7,	8,	—
Spon	'76	55,	9,	—	12,	—
De la Mottraye	'99	24,	8,	'4	1,	—
Tournefort	1701	27,	10,	'2	2,	—
Thompson	'33	28,	10,	'3	2,	—
Paul Lucas	'15	100,	20,	8,	—	—
Pococke	'40	100,	8,	2,	6,	—
Choiseul Gouffier	'76	100,	21,	8,	10,	—
Stuart	'88	130,	20,	8,	10,	{ 4, Franks or Levantines
Van Kinsbergen	'90	110,	24,	7,	12,	—
Tancoigne	'11	105,	25,	10,	5,	5, Franks
Beaujour	'14	120,	40,	6,	12,	—
Jowett	'18	120,	40,	7,	10,	—

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population—Contd.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Smyrna—contd.</i>						
Elliott	1820 ?	120,	30,	8,	10,	5, Franks
Hartley	'26	75,	15,	8,	8,	—
Wronchensko	'34	110,	40,	10,	5,	5, Franks
Chesney	—	130,	30,	7,	12,	—
Reinelt	1839	140,	48,	10,	8,	15, Franks
Ross	'44	150,	60,	10,	10,	25, „
French Consul	'49	138,	62,	10,	5,	13, „
Hyde Clarke	'64	180,	80,	8,	10,	—
<i>Skala Nova—</i>						
Thompson	1733	10,	3,	'4	—	—
Turner.....	1816	15,	4,	'05	'2	—
Wronchensko	'35	6,	1,	'05	'1	—
Hyde Clarke	'64	10,	2,	'05	'1	—
<i>Konieh—</i>						
Niebuhr	1767	60,	'2	'1	—	—
Wronchensko	1834	30,	—	—	—	—
<i>Karaman—</i>						
Olivier.....	1797	7,	—	'5	—	—
Kinneir	1813	15,	—	—	—	—
Wronchensko	'34	7,	—	'5	—	—
<i>Eregli—</i>						
Niebuhr	1766	8,	—	—	—	—
Wronchensko	1834	3,	—	'2	—	—
Hamilton	'37	5,	—	'2	—	—
Ainsworth	'39	4,	—	'2	—	—
<i>Adana—</i>						
Niebuhr	1766	45,	'1 ?	1,	—	—
Wronchensko	1835	12,	—	—	—	1, Christians
Ainsworth	'39	50, ?	—	—	—	10, „ ?
<i>Amassia—</i>						
Sestini	1782	15,	—	—	—	—
Dupré	1808	20,	—	6,	—	—
Kinneir	'10	35,	—	—	—	—
Rottiers	'18	20,	—	4,	—	—
Fontanier	'27	50, ?	'5	5,	—	—
Smith	'30	25,	'6	3,	—	—
Wronchensko	'34	22,	—	2,	—	—
Hamilton	'36	25,	'7	4,	—	—
Suter	'38	20,	'6	2,	—	—
Ainsworth	'39	18,	—	5,	—	—
<i>Geurun—</i>						
Injijian	1800	2,	—	2,	—	—
Brant	'35	9,	—	5,	—	—
Ainsworth	'38	4,	—	2,	—	—

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population—Contd.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Tokat—</i>						
Sestini	1782	20,	1,	10,	—	—
Injijian	1800	80, ^p	1,	12,	—	—
Gardanne	'07	18,	'1	1,	—	—
Rottiers	'18	40,	'2	1,	—	—
Smith	'30	32,	3,	6,	'3	—
Wronchensko	'34	45,	1,	10,	'2	—
Hamilton	'36	20,	—	10,	—	—
Boré	'38	40,	—	12,	—	—
Badger	'42	—	1,	10,	—	—
<i>Sivas—</i>						
Sestini	1782	15,	—	—	—	—
Injijian	1800	50, ^p	—	10,	—	—
Dupré	'07	16,	—	4,	—	—
Fontanier	'27	40,	—	3,	—	—
Brant	'35	35,	—	6,	—	—
Suter	'38	32,	—	5,	—	—
Boré	'38	40,	—	10,	—	—
<i>Kiresseun—</i>						
Injijian	1800	5,	—	'1	—	—
Fallmerayer	'40	4,	'7	'2	—	—
<i>Tripoli—</i>						
Injijian	1800	4,	—	'2	—	—
Fallmerayer	'40	2,	'5	—	—	—
<i>Trebisond—</i>						
Injijian	1800	40,	7,	2,	—	—
Fontanier	'27	60,	3,	1,	—	—
Smith	'31	15,	4,	2,	—	—
Brant	'35	30,	4,	2,	—	—
Fallmerayer	'40	33,	2,	2,	—	—
Koch	'43	30,	1,	2,	—	—
<i>Aumush Khaneh—</i>						
Injijian	1800	9,	5,	'2	—	—
Kinneir	'14	7,	1,	'7	—	—
Smith	'30	5,	1,	'5	—	—
Kiepert	'42	10,	2,	'4	—	—
<i>Shah Khaneh Kara Hissar—</i>						
Injijian	1800	—	—	2,	—	—
Gardanne	'07	11,	—	—	—	—
Ker Porter	'19	2, ^p	—	'2 ^p	—	—
Fontanier	'27	15,	—	—	—	—
Smith	'30	9,	'1	3,	—	—
Brant	'35	13,	'2	2,	—	—
Suter	'38					

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population—Contd.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in Thousands.				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Erzeroom—</i>						
Tournefort	1701	25,	'4	6,	—	—
Injijian	1800	120,	—	13,	—	—
Kinneir	'14	100,	2,	20,	—	—
Ker Porter	'19	50,	1,	5,	—	—
Ushskow	'28	150, ^p	—	30, ^p	—	—
<i>After the Russian War—</i>						
Aucher	1834	30,	—	—	—	—
Brant	'35	15,	—	—	—	—
Southgate	'37	35,	—	—	—	—
Plandin	'40	50,	—	—	—	—
Koch	'43	40,	—	—	—	—
<i>Ardwin—</i>						
Injijian	1800	10,	—	2,	—	—
Köhler	'42	7,	—	3,	—	—
Koch	'43	7,	—	2,	—	—
Guarracino	'44	5,	—	2,	—	—
<i>Toprakkaleh—</i>						
Injijian	1800	7, ^p	—	some	—	—
Brant	'35	1,	—	'5	—	—
Koch	'43	1,	—	'5	—	—
<i>Bayezid—</i>						
Injijian	1800	25, ^p	—	3,	—	—
Gardanne	'07	15,	—	—	—	—
Ushskow	'28	12,	—	2,	—	—
Smith	'30	3,	—	'9	—	—
Plandin	'40	2,	—	—	—	—
<i>Mossool—</i>						
Sestini	1782	50,	—	—	—	—
Gardanne	1808	120, ^p	—	—	—	4, Syrians, &c.
Dupré	'08	50,	—	—	'7	10, „
Aucher	'35	30,	—	—	—	15, „
Ainsworth	'40	19,	—	—	—	5, „
Badger	'49	18,	—	—	1,	5, „
<i>Mardin—</i>						
Niebuhr	1766	15,	—	—	—	5, Syrians, &c.
Gardanne	1808	12,	—	—	—	5, „
Kinneir	'10	11,	—	1,	'2	—
Buckingham	'16	20,	—	—	2,	6, Syrians, &c.
Southgate	'37	15,	—	2,	—	4, „
Badger	'42	15,	—	2,	—	4, „
<i>Diarbekir—</i>						
Ives	1758	100,	—	—	—	6, Christians
Niebuhr	'66	90,	—	—	—	25, „

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Population—Contd.*

Place and Authority.	Year.	Population in <i>Thousands</i> .				
		Total.	Whereof were			Other Races.
			Greeks.	Armenians.	Jews.	
<i>Diarbekir—Contd.</i>						
Sestini	1782	50,	—	—	—	—
Injijian	1800	—	'2	—	'3	—
Dupré	'08	75,	—	—	—	26, Christians
Buckingham	'15	50,	'2	7,	—	2, Syrians, &c.
Brant	'35	45,	'3	7,	'2	—
Southgate	'37	—	—	—	'3	7, Christians
Badger	'42	—	—	8,	—	'6 Syrians
<i>Sewwerek—</i>						
Niebuhr	1766	10,	—	'7	—	—
Badger.....	1844	3,	—	'6	'02	—
<i>Oorfah—</i>						
Injijian	1800	60,	—	2,	—	—
Buckingham	'16	50,	—	1,	'5	1, Syrians
Aucher	'35	25,	—	1,	'5	1, "
Aoujoulat	'37	15,	—	1,	—	'5 "
Pletcher	'44	40,	—	1,	—	1, "

TABLE V.—*Population of Ottoman Empire; Proportions of Various Religions. (Calculated by Mr. F. Hendriks, from approximate data given by the undermentioned Statisticians.)*

[illegible]